

THE CLARION.

BY POWER & BARKSDALE.

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HON. JEFFERSON DAVIS will not be able to attend the meeting of the Southern Historical Society at Nashville on the 21st prox., as prematurely announced.

CAPT. THOMAS SPIGHT, has withdrawn from the editorship of the Ripley Sentinel and is succeeded by Mr. L. P. Smith, whose salutatory promises well. Capt. Spight is a candidate for District Attorney.

Our contemporaries make mention of a recent convulsion in this city to found an organization to overthrow the Democratic party in the State. There is reason to suspect that it was a failure in the incubation; so additiously as to interfere with the process of hatching.

On the 2d of April an election was held in Michigan for two Supreme Court Judges. Ah! since we come to think of it, there are few "niggers" to vote in Michigan, and therefore the sovereign right is not taken away from the white folks.

GOVERNOR LOWRY has commuted the sentence of Grant Mays who was sentenced at the February term of the Circuit Court, of Rankin county, to be hanged on the 21st inst, to imprisonment in the penitentiary for life. Mays is a negro boy, about nineteen years old.

From 1846 to 1861, the average tariff was about 20 per cent., and during that period the Eastern manufacturers thrived, and the industries of all sections prospered at the same. The same present robber-tariff averages about 43 per cent. On numerous articles, it is prohibitory, so as to enable the monopolists to get their own price.

We do not admit that protection (so-called) increases the wages of laborers. The hard bargain driven with them by the monopolists in the Eastern States as evidenced by their frequent strikes for higher wages, shows that it does not. But it certainly increases the cost of what they consume—the necessities of life.

READING Gen. Chalmers' appeals to the Administration for material aid in his canvass for Congress, reminds us of Dean Swift's charity sermon. The Dean having read his text, which was: "He that hath pity on the poor lendeth to the Lord; and that which he hath given will he pay him again," said, "My brethren, you have heard the terms, if you are satisfied with the security, down with the cash."

The concluding portions of the proceedings of the Sanitary Council, is printed in another column. The resolutions are temperate, dignified and earnest. The Council, in petitioning the President to place the appropriations of Congress for health purposes, at the control of the National Board of Health expresses the wishes of the entire people of the Mississippi Valley, who are most deeply interested, and, we trust, the petition will not be disregarded.

It Worked Well.

In Michigan, a died-in-the-wool Republican State ever since the sceptre departed from that grand statesman Lewis Cass of honored memory, the Democrats and Greenbackers united on the same ticket in the election on the 2d of April for Supreme Court Judges, and the news is that they elected two of them. They divided the candidates equally between them.

Ex-President Davis.

New Orleans States: The large assemblage present at the laying of the corner-stone of the monument of the Army of Tennessee, were both surprised and delighted to witness the renewed health and vigor of the illustrious Ex-President of the Confederacy. When Mr. Davis was forced by the acclamations of the assemblage to speak to them he appeared as vigorous as he was thirty years ago, and his voice was as clear and ringing as when it held the Senate of the United States under its spell.

A PROMINENT politician to whom the press has been a sort of ladder to help him up, now in his pride of place, speaks of it disparagingly. It reminds us of an anecdote: When William Penn was governor of Pennsylvania, he and a traveling companion were thrown in company with a man who conducted himself with such impropriety as to elicit a rebuke. The fellow was indignant, and with an air of great consequence, he said that they surely did not know who he was. "I am a Justice of the Peace" said he. The comrade of the Governor, quietly replied as he pointed to Penn: "He makes such things as thee."

Revenue Maxims.

The following principles laid down by Adam Smith, is his great work on economic questions, could be studied to advantage:

I. The subjects of every State ought to contribute to the support of the government as nearly as possible in proportion to their respective abilities; that is, in proportion to the revenue they enjoy under the protection of the State. In the observation or neglect of this maxim consists what is called the inequality of taxation.

II. The tax which each individual is bound to pay ought to be certain and not arbitrary. The time of payment, the quantity to be paid, ought to be clear and plain to the contributor and every other person.

III. Every tax should be levied at the time or in the manner which is most likely to be convenient to the contributor to pay it.

IV. Every tax ought to be so contrived as to take out and keep out of the pockets of people as little as possible over and above what it brings into the treasury of the State.

V. The heaviest taxes should be imposed on those commodities the consumption of which is especially prejudicial to the interests of the people.

ROBERT J. WALKER, whose fame has been rendered enduring by his authorship of the Revenue Tariff of 1846, laid down these golden rules for observance in imposing duties on importations:

1. That no more money be collected than is necessary for the wants of the Government when economically administered.

II. That no duty be imposed on any article above the lowest rate which will yield the largest amount of revenue.

III. That below such a rate either a descending scale of discrimination may be made, or for imperative reasons the article may be placed in the free-list.

IV. That the maximum revenue duties should be luxuries.

V. That specific duties be abolished and ad valorem duties substituted in their places where practicable, care being taken to guard against fraudulent invoices and undervaluation and to assess the duty fairly and honestly upon the actual foreign market value.

VI. That the duty be so imposed as to operate equally on all goods throughout every part of the Union and not discriminate either for or against any class or section.

These principles were declared in the resolutions of the National Democratic Convention in 1876, as follows:

Reform is necessary in the sum and mode of Federal taxation to the end that capital may be set free from distrust and labor lightly burdened.

We denounce the present tariff, levied upon 4,000 articles, as a masterpiece of injustice, inequality, and false pretense. It has impoverished many industries to subsidize a few. It prohibits imports that might purchase the products of American labor. It has degraded American commerce from the first to an inferior rank on the high seas. It has cut down the sales of American manufactures at home and abroad and depleted the returns of American agriculture—an industry followed by half our people. It costs the people five times more than it produces to the Treasury, obstructs the processes of production and wastes the fruits of labor. It promotes fraud, fosters smuggling, enriches dishonest officials and bankrupts honest merchants. We demand that all custom-house taxation shall be only for revenue.

And in 1880, the National Democratic Convention repeated it in this terse sentence:

A Tariff for Revenue only.

So far So Good.

THE New Orleans Picayune says that the "Louisiana Board of Health, while declining to take part in the proceedings of the Sanitary Council at Jackson, replied substantially that it maintained a rigid quarantine during the summer months, in accordance with the proclamation just issued by the governor; that it will attempt no concealment, but will inform the health boards of other States of the first appearance of yellow fever, here, and that it will permit its health records to be examined by any representative of the health associations of the Mississippi Valley. Finally the Board of Health declares that its resources are entirely adequate to the maintenance of an uninterrupted quarantine service."

Now if the Louisiana Board, and the city authorities will redeem these pledges nothing more can be asked of them. Will they do it? No State is more deeply interested in warding off the pestilence than Louisiana, though her city authorities do not seem to have realized the immensity of the interests at stake.

CHICAGO JOURNAL, (Rep.): The increasing energy and push of the Southern cotton manufacturers and jobbers for the Western trade, is causing serious uneasiness among the manufacturers and wholesale merchants of New York and New England.

KELLOGG thinks it hard that he has been indicted for bribery under an Administration of a party he has served so well. He says that his "right hand served Louisiana to the Republicans and elected Hays in 1876." He forgets that Stanley Matthews and John Sherman had a hand in the business, and that Eliza Pinkston was one of the chosen vessels.

The Canvass in Monroe.

We learn that there are prospects for an interesting Senatorial contest in Monroe county—that the question of railroad supervision is the leading issue and that both sides will be ably championed.

Gen. Albert Sydney Johnston.

The Association of the Army of Tennessee laid the corner stone of its monument, to be surmounted by an equestrian statue of Gen. Albert Sydney Johnston, in New Orleans of 6th inst. Hon. C. E. Hooker was the orator of the occasion. He delivered an elaborate and eloquent address, reciting many interesting incidents in the career of Gen. Johnston. At its close, responsive to the earnest calls of the company, ex-President Davis spoke. In the course of his remarks, which were mainly a tribute to the great soldier he said that "he died on the field of Shiloh in the moment of victory and that if he had lived half an hour longer, Gen. Grant would have been a prisoner." The ex-President said that he could defy criticism in asserting that "the Confederates had produced three great soldiers who would compare with the greatest soldiers of ancient or modern times"—alluding, we suppose, to Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, and Albert Sydney Johnston.

ST. LOUIS RAILWAY REGISTER: It is thought by some engineers that there is a probability of the Atchafalaya bayou becoming the main outlet of the Mississippi river. This bayou is a small stream which leaves the Red River a few miles from where it empties into the Mississippi and, since it has been cleared of drifts, carries off much of the water of the latter.

The distance from the head of this bayou to the Gulf is said to be about 160 miles against 327 miles by the main channel of the Mississippi and its mouth is about 100 miles of the Passes. If, by any possibility, the course of the stream should be diverted from its present channel, and create a new and more direct one to the Gulf, it would work a revolution in the affairs of the old towns on the river.

Even if this should happen, New Orleans would be accessible for ocean vessels, but its growth would be checked. Unless the Government engineers do something towards staying the progress of the increase in the flow through the bayou, it is not unlikely that we will in a few years see a new outlet of the great Mississippi.

THE Detroit Free Press, the leading Democratic newspaper of Michigan, referring to the action of the Democratic convention of that State, says:

"The tariff resolution of the Democratic convention is right as it stands, demanding, not a tariff for revenue, but a tariff for revenue only. This is not only the Democratic doctrine, but the doctrine of the Constitution. That instrument provides that Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debt, and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States. Except for these purposes, Congress has no power to levy taxes at all. Revenue and revenue only, is the Constitutional basis of the power to impose duties on imports. If the imposition can be so laid as not to injure, or even so as to foster, inferior industries, there is nothing unconstitutional or un-Democratic in so doing. But to exercise the power for the express purpose of fostering infant or other industries without regard to revenue, is to violate the Constitution and sound Democratic doctrine."

On the doctrine here set forth the Democrats made the fight in the recent elections, in which they agreed upon a joint ticket with the Greenbackers, and won.

Dr. Wirt Johnston.

The election of our distinguished townsman, Dr. Wirt Johnston, President of the Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley, was a deserved compliment to his learning and professional standing, and to the zeal and ability with which he has advocated and popularized the measures that have been devised for the protection of the public health.

Meridian Observer.]

Dr. Wirt Johnston, of Jackson, has been elected President of the Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley, for the ensuing year, by that body, which was recently in session at our State capital. Dr. Johnston is the President of the State Medical Association of Mississippi, and also Secretary of our State Board of Health. He is still a young man, not more than 35, of fine ability and rare accomplishments in his profession. He is a brother of Hon. Frank Johnston, late chairman of the State Democratic Committee, and both are sons of the late Hon. Amos R. Johnston, whose fame is a part of Mississippi's history.

University of Mississippi.

The Commencement Sermon will be preached on Sunday, June 24th, by Rev. D. W. Gwin, D.D., of Atlanta, Ga. The address to the Alumni will be delivered on Tuesday evening, June 26th, by Col. Thos. R. Stockdale, of Summit. On the same evening an essay will be read by Geo. H. Armistead, of Hardeman county, Tenn., and a poem by Prof. T. Dabney Marshall, of Vicksburg. On Wednesday, June 27th, the Honorary Oration before the Literary Societies will be delivered by Rev. M. Rhodes, D.D., of St. Louis. Subject: "Life—its scope and mission."

The State Canvass.

The true theory of government is that its servants should be paid what their labors are worth, nothing less. If more comes into their hands from the people than is required to compensate them reasonably, a wrong is done to the taxpayers. It is not right that salaries and fees and perquisites should be piled up so high as to enable the recipients to get rich at the expense of public. To guard against this abuse, the Legislature should enact a law wherever practicable abolishing fees and fixings salaries. The people would then know precisely how much their employees are paid, whether too much or too little. The rule should apply to all offices, high and low.

The Tariff.

Taxation is a burden which every good citizen is willing to bear for the maintenance of his government. Whatever tax is levied beyond the amount needed to raise revenue for its legitimate purposes is a bounty conferred on the producers or manufacturers, as the case may be, for their benefit at the expense of persons who are engaged in other industries. It is said that this is done to diversify and increase American industries. To this we answer, that it is wrong to promote the industries of one person at the expense of another. Every industry should stand on its own bottom. The cotton producers who contribute more largely to the commerce of the country than any other class do not ask favors of this kind. All they ask is to be let alone and made to bear their equal share of the burthens of the government. This they are willing to do. With few exceptions the agriculturists of the South and West all occupy the same ground with reference to the tariff, though they have been drawn apart by other questions.

The Federal Election Laws.

Referring to the arbitrary arrests for political causes in South Carolina, a contemporary says that they call to mind the struggle in Congress over the attempts made four years ago to repeal those odious anti-republican statutes. It will be remembered that in 1879 the democrats in Congress endeavored to eliminate the ugly features of some of those laws by appending repealing clauses to the appropriation bills and that the fraudulent Mr. Hayes interposed his veto. The Democratic argument in favor of repeal was directed for the most part to the unconstitutional character of the laws and especially to the fact that the liberty of the citizens was greatly imperiled under their operation.

The republican disputants in Congress and Mr. Hayes, however, affected to make light of the alleged danger to civil freedom. They argued that no arbitrary arrests could be made under the laws and that if such a proceeding were attempted public sentiment would speedily correct the wrong. The sequel proves that the apprehensions expressed by the democrats were only too well founded and that the laws in question have been made a cover for the systematic intimidation and oppression of voters. Any one who will read the testimony taken in the South Carolina election cases in the late congress will easily convince himself on this point. In many instances the federal election marshals deliberately intimidated negroes, drove them away from the polls or prevented them from voting for the candidates of their choice. This was invariably done in the interest of the republican ticket.

As if to emphasize the infamous character of laws framed for the purpose of enabling the party in power to control the suffrages of the people by official surveillance and compulsion, the arbitrary arrests above referred are made at a time when there is no political excitement and when party passion cannot be pleaded as an excuse for outrages perpetuated upon the voter. The story is briefly told. In Clarendon county, South Carolina, on Saturday, a deputy United States marshal arrested nine white men and a negro without showing his warrant or exhibiting any charge against them, and carried them off without allowing them even the poor privilege of changing their clothes. The marshal intimated that the arrest was for an election offense, but refused to specify its character. When bail was offered for his prisoners, he declined to accept it on the ground that if he did he would lose his mileage. Such is the latest crime against personal liberty under the wicked and despotic system which the democratic congress of 1879 sought to repeal.

A LEARNED correspondent in another column, calls attention to the importance of a Mississippi Pharmaceutical Association, and submits unanswerable reasons why such an organization should be formed. We fully endorse the proposition. Let us have a move in that direction.

Kellogg.

To make a long story short, ex-Senator, and Representative elect, Kellogg, of Louisiana, has been indicted for Star Route robbery, on the testimony of one Price that he paid Kellogg twenty thousand dollars for his influence in securing a fat mail contract. Price testified, that being a contractor for certain mail routes in Texas, and desiring to have them expedited and made more profitable, he failed of his desire until he gave, or engaged to give Senator Kellogg, sums aggregating \$20,000. The Senator then "saw" Second Assistant Postmaster-General Brady, and soon after was able to report to Price that it was "all right." The money was paid, the routes were expedited, and profits accrued. Payments were made in notes and drafts, which were collected by John A. Walsh, a banker in Washington, who testifies that of the \$20,000 paid by Price, \$10,000 went to Kellogg and the rest to Brady. When the star-route inquiry began Price became nervous, but Kellogg laid low and kept dark, and assured his pals that it would end in smoke. When he was engaged in this rascality he was a pretended United States Senator from Louisiana. He prostituted the office to which he had no more claim than a Hottentot, for that vile purpose. He was elected by a bogus Legislature which even Fraudulent Hayes did not have the conscience to recognize; and yet by the suffrage of a few Democrats who cooperated with the Republicans, he was permitted to hold the seat in Louisiana. Now see what it has come to! The readers of the CLARION will remember that its still small voice was heard, but not heeded, in denunciation of the wrong.

CAPT. W. H. HARDY announces his name as a candidate for the State Senate at the election in November. It will be remembered that he was a candidate for the House of Representative four years ago. At that time he planted himself squarely on the Democratic platform with its provision favoring State supervision of corporations so far as their workings affected the people. We are glad to be advised that his connection with railroad corporations since has not corrupted his State politics on that great question which is bound to be fought over in the Legislature again and again until the people have won the victory. We are told Capt. Hardy will make a bold and vigorous canvass on that issue. We are glad to hear it, and with the Mercury's well known opinions, we can heartily wish him success.—Meridian Mercury.

THE CLARION joins in this wish of the Mercury most heartily. The people of Lauderdale would do a graceful thing to elect Capt. Hardy to the Senate without opposition. His commanding talents would make him a factor in the councils of the State, and in the disposition of questions that he is capable of handling, and in which the whole people are deeply interested. We trust that in the presence of supremely important issues, personal enmities and rivalries will be made to elude Capt. Hardy to the Senate.

THE North Mississippi News contradicts a cruel and false report. It was, that Mr. J. H. Amacker, former member of the Legislature from Marshall county, had murdered his little daughter while laboring under mania. The News has seen and talked with Mr. Amacker. The report is without the semblance of truth. So far from having been under the influence of mania, he has not touched intoxicating drinks for months. Discrediting the statement, we did not publish it, but it is going the rounds of the press, and we freely give the use of our columns to contradict it.

Since putting the above in type, we have received the Oxford Eagle, in which the report was printed, containing a recantation and amende. Mr. Amacker has also published a card in the Batesville Blade complaining of the injustice done him.

THE Constitution means that the prime object of a tax is to raise money to carry on and maintain the government in its legitimate functions. The monopolists say, that it is to raise bounties to enable them to accumulate fortunes and roll in splendor and luxury, at the expense of the people. Which will you choose? Again and again has the Supreme Court declared that to levy taxes for the purposes claimed by the protectionists, is robbery under the forms of law.

THE Friends of Hon. W. M. Inge, of Alcorn, will be glad to learn that he is an announced candidate for re-election to the Legislature. On the temperance question, he occupies the middle ground of local option, leaving to each community the right to decide whether saloons shall be licensed in their midst or not. With other questions his name is prominently connected, among them the suspension of corporations, the separation of the Executive and Judicial Departments, in the determination of which his voice will be held and his influence felt.

Centre-Shots.

A contemporary says that considering the part that the Ohio Republican played in the Electoral Fraud, it was seem to be the most fitting act to make John Sherman the head of the ticket and put after him the name of the Fraudulent President as his Lieutenant.

The San Francisco Examiner is responsible for the good sentiment that is a sound good Democrat maxim that every tax ought to be so contrived as to take out of the pockets of the people as little as possible over and above what brings into the treasury of the Government.

Speaker Keifer was much flattered, marks the ingenious New York World when a wag told him that he resembled Gambetta. It was afterward explained that Gambetta and he were both dead.

The Memphis Avalanche says that whether the new railway commission be a benefit to the State will depend in a great degree on the kind of commissioners appointed by Gov. Tate, and that the governor overlooks and keeps his eagle eye steadily in the direction of men who are worthy and well qualified to perform the duties of commissioners he will not likely make any mistakes.

The Atlanta Constitution says that presidential election in sight will be to keep the next congress in an economical frame of mind; and therefore inevitably arise a demand for further reduction in taxation.

An enterprising exchange has been the startling statement from Washington that what hurts a man's character elsewhere helps him right along there. Unless a man has swindled the Government, made a land grab or been divorced, it is said to be hard for him to be made thought of.

The Cincinnati Examiner (Democrat) says that in having the Civil Service reform bill made a law, Senator Pendleton has struck the rank and file of the Democratic party one of the hardest blows they have ever received. Should the party be successful in the next Presidential contest, as now seems highly probable, they will be deprived of a great share of the fruits of the victory, and will be compelled to see nine-tenths of the federal offices retained by their opponents, whose political faith the law has condemned. For a few of the great leaders, there will be places of honor, trust and of profit, but the mass of the party must be content with the knowledge that after twenty-four years of leading for success, when attained, it will be but a barren ideal. THE CLARION don't see it in that light exactly. The law applies only to the clerks in the departments at Washington and the subdivisions of a few large Post offices and Custom-houses. It is small potatoes and few in a hill.

A contemporary asks if protection is such a glorious thing for American labor how has it come about that foreign labor imported by monopolists has driven the intelligent and self-respecting Yankee girls out of the highly protected cotton mills of New England?

A free government (says the American Sentry) is founded on equality of rights, but laws which concentrate the wealth into the hands of a few endanger that equality by allowing a power to exist which may exert an influence by which the minority shall rule—thus destroying the vital principle of a Republic—that the majority shall govern.

The same paper exclaims how contemptible in the eyes of every true American when he beholds the statement of America so false to the people who gave him all the honors he wears, refuse the control of the currency to the American people and place it under that of money changing foreigners, the gold gamblers, who have for their agents the bank of issue power in this country, which rarely recognizes an allegiance to any government, or law, except profit to itself and perpetuity of its power.

An exchange says what unfortunately for tariff reform, is but too true, that the debates in Congress on the tariff bill at the last session, developed the fact that the horizon of the average American statesman's political science corresponds exactly with the circle of local interests he represents.

A contemporary replying to the opinion that the tariff is an abstraction, says that it has obstructed a large sum of money from the pockets of the people for the benefit of the monopolists.

HON. W. H. REES, after two terms of faithful service, in the Legislature as floater from Prentiss and Alcorn has retired to become a candidate for the more lucrative office of Chancery Clerk. We note that Judge Kilpatrick of Alcorn is a candidate to succeed him; and we will be permitted to say that a truer and better man could not be selected.